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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/502,407	02/10/2000	Harry A. Glorikian	P690CIPI 5124 EXAMINER	
24739	7590 03/02/2006			
CENTRAL COAST PATENT AGENCY			BHATIA, AJAY M	
PO BOX 187 AROMAS, CA 95004			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2145	
		DATE MAILED: 03/02/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	09/502,407	GLORIKIAN, HARRY A.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Ajay M. Bhatia	2145				
The MAILING DATE of this communication apports of the second s	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 De	ecember 2005.					
·- · ·						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E.	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,4 and 7</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,4 and 7</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori	have been received. have been received in Applicati ty documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,4,7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant has failed to address the 101 rejection therefor it is maintained.

Applicant has filed an terminal disclaimer with 6,081,780, which is accepted. But it the application still fails to overcome the double Patenting rejection bellow.

Applicant has amended to the claim "subject categories or specific sub-categories of for a user," but argues "subject categories and specific sub-categories of for a user" which is not present in the claim. Therefore arguments addressing a limitation not present are not considered. The cited portion of Lumelsky address the current limitation.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., subject categories and specific sub-categories of for a user) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

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35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The repository is not tangibly limited to a product that is within and enabled by the specification. Also, claim 1 discloses only data structures. Claim 1 is not limited to tangible embodiments. As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. A code set is not tangibly limited to a product that is within and enabled by the specification. Also, claim 1 discloses data structures. Claim 4 is not limited to tangible embodiments. As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4 of USPN 6,343,317 contains every element of claims 1, 4 and 7 of the instant application and as such anticipates claims 1, 4 and 7 of the instant application. "A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the later claim is obvious over, or anticipated by, the earlier claim. In re Longi, 759 F.2d at 896, 225 USPQ at 651 (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting because the claims at issue were obvious over claims in four prior art patents); In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46 USPQ2d at 1233 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting where a patent application claim to a genus is anticipated by a patent claim to a species within that genus). " ELI LILLY AND COMPANY v BARR LABORATORIES, INC., United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, ON PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC (DECIDED: May 30, 2001).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1, 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock et al. ("Hancock"), USPN 6,202,023, in view of Lumelsky, USPN 6,081,780. Regarding claim 1, Hancock discloses a multi-dimensional information repository, comprising: a plurality of data categories identified by geographic regions [Hancock, col. 5, line 53 – col. 6, line 64, col. 9, lines 42–64 and col. 27, line 28 – col. 28, line 22]; a plurality of stored data entities in each of the data categories identified according to position in one of the geographic regions [Hancock, col. 11, line 55 - col. 12, line 7, col. 19, line 48 – col. 20, line 15, col. 26, lines 12-41 and col. 27, line 28 – col. 28, line 22]; a user preference [Hancock, col. 29, lines 25-28 and col. 30, lines 1-10]; a data retrieval system [Hancock, col. 27, line 28 - col. 28, line 22 and col. 32, lines 4-50]; characterized in that the data entities are selected for retrieval by the retrieval system according to the data category, user preferences and then by the position within the geographic region [Hancock, col. 9, lines 18-41, col. 11, lines 9-35, col. 28, line 49 col. 29, line 67, col. 30, lines 1-10 and col. 32, lines 4-64]. Hancock discloses a user preferences saved on the server but not a user profile identifying specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of for a user. However, Lumelsky in the same field of endeavor, discloses user profile identifying specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of for a user and retrieving location-based information with according to one or more of the user's specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of [Lumelsky, col. 7, lines 3-25 and col. 18, lines 19-57]. It would have been obvious to one or more of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate user interests, taught by Lumelsky, into the

information retrieval system, taught by Hancock, in order to have the search for data be more specific.

Regarding claim 4, Hancock discloses an Internet-connected subscription server system, comprising: a data repository having a plurality of data categories identified by geographic regions [Hancock, col. 5, line 53 – col. 6, line 64, col. 9, lines 42–64 and col. 27, line 28 – col. 28, line 22], each data category having data entities identified and selectable according to position within the boundaries of the category and user preferences [Hancock, col. 11, line 55 – col. 12, line 7, col. 19, line 48 – col. 20, line 15, col. 26, lines 12-41 and col. 27, line 28 – col. 28, line 22, col. 29, lines 25-28 and col. 30, lines 1-10];

a communication module for receiving data requests accompanied by position data; and a code set for managing retrieval of information from the data repository in response to the data requests [Hancock, col. 27, line 28 – col. 28, line 22 and col. 32, lines 4-64]; characterized in the system, receiving a data request from the user, uses the position data within a region accompanying the request to select a data category selects one or more data entities to retrieve according to the position and user preferences [Hancock, col. 9, lines 18-41, col. 11, lines 9-35, col. 28, line 49 – col. 29, line 67, col. 30, lines 1-10 and col. 32, lines 4-64].

Hancock discloses a user preferences saved on the server but not a user profile identifying specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of for a user. However, Lumelsky in the same field of endeavor, discloses user profile

identifying specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of for a user and retrieving location-based information with according to one of the user's specific information subject categories or specific sub-categories of [Lumelsky, col. 7, lines 3-25 and col. 18, lines 19-57]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate user interests, taught by Lumelsky, into the information retrieval system, taught by Hancock, in order to have the search for data be more specific.

Regarding claim 7, Hancock discloses the data repository is a first data repository local to the Internet server the system, through the code set, accesses remote Internet-connected information sources, and retrieves information from the remote sources according to stored client interests and the position [Hancock, col. 9, lines 47-64, col. 24, lines 39-59 and col. 28, line 49 – col. 29, line 67] [Lumelsky, col. 7, lines 3-25 and col. 18, lines 19-57].

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See attached UPSTO 892 (if appropriate).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajay M. Bhatia whose telephone number is (571)-272-3906. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on (571)272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jason Cardone

Supervisor Patent Examiner

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